THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket.

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POETICAL.

A CORNER-STONE LYRIC.

A man stood gazing up in the sky,
To look at the moon which did not shine.
His air all unsteady, and restless, told
Of mental woe, or of too much wine.
And thus he said, in an under tone,
"I've been a laying the corner-stone."

Two men stood gazing, they knew not why.
They wanted to go they knew not where;
They watched the crowd as it hurried by,
And steadied themselves with a sober air.
But both of them said, in an under tone,
"*We've* been a laying the corner-stone."

Three men walked with an unsteady gait,
They wanted to see each other home,
They strove to go each a different way,
Saying, 'Leibe Freund, mit me you come,'
And all of them said in a muffled tone,
'We've all been a laying the corner stone.'

One man made for his virtuous bed,
But he stumbled oft as he went up stairs,
His good wife said, "O, where have you been?
Troubled with tender, womanly fears.
When her lord replied, in a hic-cup-y tone—
"*My* love, I've been laying the corner stone."

What is this "laying the corner-stone?"
I asked of one whom I met in the street,
He said "'Tis an old masonic rite, [feet.
That fuzzles the head and unsteadies the
If you meet a man who can't stand up alone,
Be sure he's been a laying the corner-stone."

[From the Southern Field and Fireside.]

CLARA MORTON.

OR

HALTING BETWEEN TWO OPINIONS.

"You have been taxing your mind too much I fear, you look rather pale."

"No, 'tis only the exercises of the examination that have tired me, a few days rest will restore me to my usual health, but what is the news?"

"Ah! I see you have your share of that seemingly indispensable ingredient of woman's nature, curiosity—well your cousin Claude will be at home next week."

"He will? I will be so glad to see the dear fellow."

"The *dear* fellow indeed, well take care that he doesn't become dearer than a cousin should be. It is said he is quite handsome, accomplished and of course fascinating,—a real heart breaker, as you girls term it." the laughing y remarked.

"Not much danger of that I guess, father, but how long since he left, seven or eight years?"

"Not so! He left in 1850, just ten years ago."

"He must be much changed, he was quite a youth then."

"Yes, I expect I'll be under the necessity of breaking up a love scrape before long."

"Never fear that father, I always loved Claude, but 'twas such affection as I would bestow upon a brother."

About noon next day they arrived at home where all were delighted to have Clara back again. Clara and her little sister Ella, were the only children of the wealthy Mr. L., and were much petted and caressed by their fond parents.

Clara was overjoyed to be at home again and am dst its pleasures, and for a time forgot Herbert; but when she retired to her chamber that night to rest, his image came back to her in fancy as vivid as ever.

"O! why does he haunt me so, why does my memory call up his looks and glances which I mistook for affection—and which have cruelly torn my heart from me with nothing in return? I must—I will, forget him, and seek another shrine whereat to kneel." Overcome by fatigue she sank on her couch, but even in dreamland, "his bright smile haunts her still."

Mr. and Mrs Linton noticed the sad weary expression of their daughter's face but attributed it to the labors of school from which they thought she would soon recover.

CHAPTER IV.

The sun was pouring his golden rays in at Clara's window next morning when she awoke, blushing to be so late. (Mrs. L, was a systematic housewife.) She arose, hastily dressed and ran down to breakfast. The family had breakfasted, but her good mother who would not allow her to be awakened, had kept her breakfast warm for her. Time passed away and amid the pleasures of home, Clara began to think less of Herbert. On the third morning after arrival at home, her father told her at breakfast that Claude had arrived the evening previous and would be over that afternoon.

Claude Ashby had been to Europe, three years he had spent at Oxford and the remainder of ten years he had traveled, so he was indeed accomplished, but none the less handsome, noble and good. He was tall with a large expansive forehead, white as a lady's beautifully expressive, dark blue eyes, and his mouth was in itself a mine of beauty—dark glossy hair curled over his beautifully formed shoulders—and his foot and hand were such as ladies go in ecstacies over. He was emphatically handsome and fascinating.

True to promise Claude came and if Clara was surprised to see such an advantageous change in Claude, he was almost struck dumb by her loveliness. No sooner did he meet his cousin than he loved her with all the ardor incident to his impulsive temperament. Clara saw the impression she had made and was rather reserved toward him, denying him those cousinly privileges he once claimed.

His visits were frequent; Clara saw his growing affection, and though she still thought of Herbert, scarcely knew whether to regret it or not. She was fond of Claude but it had never entered her mind to love him. One beautiful evening he went over to his uncle Linton's, determined to declare to his cousin his love, in spite of her reserve. He found her pouring over one of Scott's novels walking softly up behind her, he gently took the book from her hand:

"My fair cousin, what are you doing in the house this beautiful evening come, get your hat and let us take a walk."

"Excuse me this evening, Claude. I have a headache, sit down here and finish Guy Mannering for me."

"No, Clara, I will take no excuse and I don't mean to read or to let you read, I am sure a walk in the fresh air will cure your head, so get your hat and come along."

Finding no excuse available Clara arose to go. "Claude you are a provoking fellow, I'll tell uncle E. to send you back to Europe."

"Ah! well, cozie, I wouldn't care to go, but I don't mean to go alone next time."

Clara donned her hat and gloves and they started.

"We will walk down by the creek and gather some wild flowers, Claude, and I'll show you my reading sanctum down there."

"You're accustomed to walk alone then."

"No, Ella accompanies me, and I read while she amuses herself gathering flowers."

They walked on chatting of the surrounding objects until they reached the banks of the creek; just above the bridge was a beautiful birch, with the blue and white jessamine twined around its trunk and blooming among its branches, and so surrounded with shrubbery and flowers, as to be entirely obscured from the road. Beneath the tree was a rock covered with moss, in such a position as to form several comfortable seats, with a green carpet of grass beneath. Here they paused and after plucking a few flowers they both sat down upon the rock.

"This is a romantic retreat, cousin, said Claude."

"Yes, such a nice place to read poetry," replied Clara.

"And talk of love," said Claude taking her hand.

"Cousin mine, why do you shun my company so of late?"

"I was not aware Claude that I did avoid your presence."

"Well you don't exactly avoid me, but there seems to be a distance between us; why are you not my same little trusting cousin?"

Clara blushed but did not reply, and he proceeded, "Cozie, I love you as only man can love—your reserve pains me, and I fear it augurs ill for my future happiness."

He gently pressed her tiny hand and she still allowed it to be imprisoned in his, he waited a moment for a reply—she spoke not.

"O! dearest of cousins, won't you give me one word of encouragement? I shall die of grief if I must walk this broad earth without you."

Herbert's fond glance recurred to her, she quickly released her hand, brushed a tear from her eye—

Claude saw it and was grieved that he had pained her.

"Cousin, have I caused that tear to dim your eye? pray forgive me if I have wounded your young heart—but I could not longer refrain from speaking on a subject so near my heart."

"*You* have not grieved me Claude but give me time to think, I cannot answer you now."

"As you will, my darling cousin, but my heart yearns for one word—"

"Hush, Claude, I cannot talk of love this evening, I may give you my reason another time. Let us return, the air is rather cool."

"I am at your service."

They walked on in silence.

Claude sad at anticipated disappointment, Clara grieving that Herbert had not yet made any demonstration of his affection and yet Fate forced her to love him. At the gate Claude bade her good evening with a glance that spoke volumes and a promise to see her in the morning.

CHAPTER V.

Morning came, and with it Claude and a letter from Blanche saying her mother had quite recovered and Biddie was going North again and she was coming that far with him, and would remain until his return—They would be there on the 25th. The letter had been delayed, and this was the evening for their arrival. Clara was indeed delighted, and she flew around the house singing as merry as a bird, making everything as comfortable and beautiful as she could before the arrival of her guest. She invited Claude to come back again in the evening and fall in love with Blanche, which she said "she knew he would."

"He hoped he would," he said for an intelligent glance from Clara on the reception of her letter that morning had told Claude all. It began to wax late in the evening and Clara grew impatient; she had gone to the gate, listened and looked she declared for the last time and had taken the foot-stool at her mother's feet,—when a servant announced the approach of a carriage. 'Twas Blanche and Herbert sure enough.

The greeting over, tea was served and the four (for Claude had joined them) repaired to the parlor. Herbert took a seat on the sofa by Clara, and accommodating Claude led Blanche to the piano. Herbert took Clara's yielding hand and then and there he eloquently poured forth his heart to her whom alone he had ever loved—told her how often he had been thwarted in his attempts and wishes to see her. We will leave them while they speak of things too sacred for a third person's ear and follow Claude and Blanche to the piano. Claude was much pleased with the little black-eyed mischief, the more he saw of her the more he loved her—he felt a transfer of his affections taking place, and why not? Clara was happy in another's love, and indeed his love for his beautiful cousin he found only to be the natural homage to beauty and merit. In Blanche he found his kindred spirit. We will pass over the month that elapsed so pleasantly, only remarking that when the four parted they were *plighted*. They met with no serious opposition from their parents, and it remained only to name the nuptial day.

'Twas the spring of '61; an oppressed country was calling for troops to defend her rights.

The proud and defiant blood of the Revolution mantled the brows of the noble and patriotic descendants of the sires of '76 and men and boys of every age and calling rushed to arms in their country's cause.

Claude and Herbert were among the first to obey her call, each wished to have his marriage celebrated before his departure.—Blanche consented, but Clara, who had ever had a fancy to marry on her birthday, preferred to defer her wedding until then, which event was about six months off, the time that Herbert too expected to be home from the wars.

After the departure of Morton and Linton, Clara and Blanche spent most of their time together.

If ever a mail passed without tidings from the loved ones they were sure to weep themselves to sleep.

CHAPTER VI.

Several months of the war had elapsed.—The bolts of Mars had been successfully driven by our troops at Sumter and Bethel, and the nation was anxiously awaiting the next demonstration in Virginia. At length the tidings came—fighting at Manassas. Herbert and Claude were there under the gallant Fisher; in awful suspense did Clara and Blanche await the particulars. On the third day, which seemed to them the third month, Mr Linton came in with the morning papers, Clara was bending over his shoulder reading when suddenly she gave a wild shriek and fell senseless to the floor. After she was somewhat restored and conveyed to her room Mr. Linton took the paper to see what had been the cause of her grief. In the list of killed and wounded his eyes fell on this paragraph

"Capt. Herbert Morton, mortally wounded, died on the field."

Great was the grief of the parents for their child, Blanche for her brother, but uncontrollable was the agony of Clara. Her cheeks paled, her eye lost its lustre, her footsteps was no longer light and quick but slow and mournful, her sands were fast ebbing out, her days seemed almost numbered, she would often say to Blanche, "Life is no pleasure to me now, I will soon join him in Heaven." The family had hoped the time would soon come that would restore Clara's health and spirits, but it seemed only to weigh heavier on her heart. Claude came home, said he had searched everywhere for Herbert, hoping to find him alive on the field; he saw him when he fell, but his search on the field was vain; then to leave nothing undone, though sought without hope, he visited every hospital and found him not. Claude's return seemed to grieve Clara much for she said she missed him more, if possible, when Claude was present.

Time wore on; and Clara's grief became more calm, 'twas the day before her wedding day—she felt an unusual depression of spirits,—felt that something would happen on that day. The morning of the 26th dawned beautifully bright, and as Clara walked to the window to inhale the sweet morning air, scented with the thousand aromatic flowers of the season, her countenance almost resumed its wanted light.—Just at that moment a horseman rode to the door; Clara retired from the window and sent a servant to meet him; he soon was ushered into the library, and asked if Miss Linton was in, and delivered to the servant his compliments with a wish to see Miss Clara. Clara who seldom saw company now begged to be excused, pleading indisposition; he would take no excuse saying he was an old friend, and had good news, which he wished to tell her himself and alone. It flashed across her mind that it was some old acquaintance with tidings from Herbert, but she checked the thought for she dared not hope, and with a sigh arranged her toilet and went into the parlor. The other members of the family being in the back parlor were not cognizant of the stranger's arrival, until a scream of joy from Clara roused them all to their feet, and they at the first impulse flew to the parlor, to ascertain the cause, and there behold Clara in Herbert Morton's arms almost senseless with joy. After the confusion of meeting was over Herbert told his tale of suffering, that he had been wounded and thought dead, but had crept to the hospital where after untold sufferings he had miraculously recovered so far as to be able to travel; he had not written because he was able to travel as soon as he was able to write and he wished to give them a surprise as joyful as their long suspense had been painful. That evening true to promise made six months before, Clara and Herbert were quietly married by the village parson, and live now as happy a couple as is on this side of Heaven.

What is fashion? Dinner at midnight, and headache in the morning.

What is wit? That peculiar kind of talk that leads to pulled noses and broken heads.

What is idleness? Working yellow mountains on subsoil, or a blue-tailed dog in sky-colored convulsions.

What is joy? To count your money and find it overrun one hundred dollars.

What is conscience? Something that a guilty man feels every time it thunders.

A WESTERN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Never will we forget the time we met our sweet Kitty in the centre of a vast wilderness of briars in the old Buckeye State. Her eyes were as black as the berries in her basket, and as brilliant as those of the cat-bird chattering over her head; her lips were ruby red, her cheeks lily white, except a broad streak of purple fruit stain, reaching from ear to ear. Heavens! didn't she look lovely? Our own basket was full, and we volunteered our assistance to fill that carried by Kitty. Often while plucking the melting fruit from some glorious cluster, her curls—Kitty had curls glossy and golden—her curls brushed our cheeks we thought very often; but it seemed somehow accidental. Somehow, too, we were always at work upon the same cluster and Kitty's lip were close to ours when she turned to speak. At last Kitty's lips pouted, Kitty's eyes flashed, and she almost succeeded in coaxing in to her smooth white brow one or two indignant wrinkles.

"Don't you think," said she, "that the other day, when I was out here all alone, just as we are, with Ned Jones, the naughty fellow up and kissed me?" We didn't like Ned and we were ready to say that he was naughty. "He just caught me this way," and her lips almost touched ours, and we felt a violent thumping in the region of our heart, but she didn't quite do it, and the peril was soon over.

We felt all over that we were on the verge of being just as naughty as Ned, yet our bashfulness saved us. Still pouting, and we thought worse than ever, she placed both her hands on our shoulders, and turning her sweet, young face towards ours, said:

"You are a dear, good boy! you aint going to be naughty, like Ned was?" Heavens! how our heart fluttered! We seemed losing our breath, and a moment after, Kitty was saying:

"You are a very, very naughty boy!"

TO BE AEMENDED.

The "civil rights," or negro equality bill, which has lately been passed over the President's veto, is, it is said, to be amended shortly, imposing the following penalties upon those who refuse to recognize "Cuffee" as abolitionism thinks he should be recognized:

For neglecting to step off the pavement as Sambo or Dinah passes, a fine of five dollars.

For neglecting to bow and take off your hat to them, a fine of three dollars and a half.

For refusing to kiss a wench when you meet her, seventy-five dollars and thirty days imprisonment.

For neglecting to nurse their babies in street cars or churches, thirty-six dollars and ten days imprisonment.

For refusing to see one from church, twelve dollars.

For asking them to work two dollars.

For refusing to invite them to your table with you, forty dollars.

For believing that you are as good as a negro, five hundred dollars and three years imprisonment.

For refusing to marry one, imprisonment for life and the confiscation of your property.

For saying that the government was made by white men, six thousand dollars fine and fifteen years imprisonment.

For saying that white soldiers fought as bravely as did the colored troops, two thousand dollars and three years imprisonment.

For refusing your daughter to any buck that wants her, to be hung by the thumbs until dead, and have your wife and children turned out on the highway to starve.

The fines in all cases to be handed to the executive committee of the abolition party, and when the money is not to be had, Benj. F. Butler is to be sent in order to collect it in spoons, or whatever else he may be able to find.

THE QUEEN'S ARMS.—A countryman went to London to see the Queen.

"What was she like?" his wife asked.

"Loike!" cried the rustic; "why, I ne'er was so cheated in my loife. What don't, think Margaret? Her arms are loike thoine and moine; although I have heard our exciseman say a score of times her arms were a lion—"

"Do you pronounce the letter z, zee or zed?" asked a punning United States Senator of a Member of the other house. "I call it zed," was the reply. "Very well, then," rejoined the senator; "in that case, which three letters of the alphabet are of most use to a statesman?" The "honorable gentleman" addressed said that he couldn't tell.—"A Y Z (a wise head) of course," exclaimed the triumphant senator.

A letter from Scotland repeats an anecdote told by a physician who, having ordered a blister to be put on a patient's chest, called to inquire what had been the effect. "Oh," replied the brother of the invalid, "we have na kist to put the blister on, but we put it on a bandbox, and George is weel eneuch."—"Well, well," said the doctor with a grin, "that's all right if he's better."

A little girl in Pennsylvania was lately reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginary innocence she replied: "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

An exchange comes to us with a notice that "truth is crowded out this issue." This is almost as bad as an up country editor who said, "For the evil of intoxicating drinks see our inside."

"I wonder where these clouds are going!" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her delicate finger to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder!" said her brother.

Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the old proverb, A soft answer turneth away wrath, says that it is better to speak parogorically of a person than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him.

The defence of a man in Pennsylvania sued for twenty-five thousand dollars for breach of promise, is that the young lady weighs 286 lbs. and it is coming warm weather.

We must pass through this world to unlock the mysteries of the next, and it is only in the next that we can find a key to unlock the mysteries of this.

A western editor wishes to know whether the law against the carrying of deadly weapons applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets.

At an agricultural dinner the following toast was given: the game of fortune—shuffle the cards as you will, *spades* will always win.

Believe it to be the last of all infamies to prefer your existence to your honor, or for the sake of life, to lose every inducement to live.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, R. W. LOGAN, } Editors.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11 1866

There will be an election held on the 1st Thursday in Aug. next, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution, as amended by the late Convention.

WANTED.—A Boy 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the Printing business. Apply to the Editors of the Star.

A MASKED BATTERY.

The "Wilmington Journal," a paper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., in its issue of the 28th ult., has seemingly taken some pains to notice the "Star, and its Raleigh correspondent.

The Journal is a neat and well gotten up paper, filled with a great deal of news and reading matter, but upon examination we can find no Editor heading its columns, tho' it seems to have "*proprietors.*"

The Journal, in a piece headed "Gossip concerning the State elections,' refers to our Raleigh correspondent and says, "they think with true men for Governor Lieutenant Governor, the basis of representation changed, the next Legislature elected by true and tried union men, there will be some prospect of our getting back into the Union," from which we suppose that the *masked battery* is opposed to the election of *true* men for Governor or Lt. Governor, (are you in favor of General Ransom for Governor?) also opposed to the change of the basis of representation, a few words upon this subject may not be amiss. Under the Constitution of 1835, the basis of representation in the House of Commons was according to *federal* population, (see Art. 1st, clause 2d, amended constitution) which is defined to be, "by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons." The words "other persons" in the Constitution meant slaves. therefore if we are right in supposing that the *masked battery* is opposed to the *basis* as established by the late Convention, of course it is in favor of *three fifths* of the negroes being represented, or in favor of the whole number being represented, which is most likely, as the delegates from New Hanover upon the test votes taken upon this subject, voted against the *white basis*. So it seems that our Wilmington friends are *opposed to the white basis*. Ah! indeed, cheek by jowl with Sumner, Howard, *id genus omne*.

It is reasonable to suppose therefore, that every effort will be used to reject the amended Constitution, by the *maskea battery* at least, which if successful, down goes the *white basis*, and up rises the *black* basis, this must be so, because if the *new* Constitution is rejected the *old* Constitution takes place, [are you in favor of the white or black basis?]

Again we would like to know if the "battery" is opposed to the next Legislature being *true and tried union men*, and if so pray tell us how North Carolina can ever get back into the Union.

This is certainly a powerful stab to those persons known as original secessionists and latter day men, all of whom, we suppose, took the amnesty oath, which oath bound them to be true to the Union. It has been near twelve months since the oath was administered, which has been time enough for all men to be *tried*, but owing to the doctrine of the "battery," these men who swore they would be *true* to the Union, and have been tried for twelve months are dangerous to trust.

We are almost led to the conclusion that the "battery" is in favor of that part of the "Howard amendment" requiring a two-third vote to *pardon*, go the whole hog or none, if you are opposed to the *white* basis and in favor of the *black*, take the pardoning power with it.

Before closing we beg leave to take a little notice of some of the language used in the piece headed "the Convention" it says: "We are confident no body of men ever assembled within the limits of the State in whom our people had less confidence, took so little interest, and hail with such satisfaction their final adjournment." Now, why is it, you are are continually stabbing these poor men who plotted treason against the Union. they have taken an oath to be *true* to the Union, they have been *tried* for near twelve months, but still you must thrust them again. It is true that no body of men ever assembled within the limits of the State, like that of the late Convention, (of course we skip from the 20th May, 1861, to the surrender of Jos. Johnson in April, 1865,] because in no other body of men selected by the people could 17 or 19 men be found who would stand up and vote *publickly* that the ordinance of Secession was not null and void, any people ought to be ashamed that such was the case, again, upon test vote of the *white* and *black* basis, there were forty men who voted *against* the white basis, and among them the "battery's" two Delegates. Well might the people say, shame, O, shame

We are clear y with the "battery," we never wish to see another body of men assemble in North Carolina, with even a semblance of so much disloyalty to the Union, nor so much in favor of the *black* over the *white* population.

By the by in conclusion allow us to ask you one question, and ask a categorical answer, are you in favor of the Union or would you prefer the Confederacy?

We are requested to state that our Members to the Convention, Messrs. Harris and Logan, will address the people at this place next Saturday, the 4th Monday of this month.

We hope the people will generally attend, as the new Constitution will be the subject of discussion, some of the features of which are all important to Western North Carolina.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement, in this issue, of Howe's Improved Cotton Picker This valuable little *Machine* can be seen by calling at this Office.

Also the advertisement of the Empire Shuttle *Machine*, which will be found in another column.

The Stay Law as passed by the convention will, be found in our issue of to day we will publish next week the Constitution as amended by the Convention, our subscribers would do well to file these papers for future reference.

The Clerk of the County Court has kindly furnished us with the following list of Judges appointed to hold the election in the different precincts, in this county, in August next. for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution as amended by the late Convention.

Rutherfordton—E Carrier, J. P., G. Eaves and A. W. Harrill.

Scoggin's—N. E. Walker, J. P., M. H Kilpatrick and Henry Gibbs.

Cove—J. W. Morgan, J. P.; J. O. Williams and J. A Grant

McHann's—I. P. Sorrels, J. P; Ichabod Keeter and J N. Bennett

Logan's Store—J Hampton, J. P.; I. W. Mode and Wm. Erwin

Graysons—S. McCurry, J P; Wm. Hunt and John Melton.

Duncan's Creek—M. Price, J. P; Robert Price and S. Gattys.

Harrill's—John Davis, J. P; A. C Martin and A. P. Holyfield.

High Shoals—J. B. Gillespie, J. P.; John Kenneday and J. A Wall.

Polly Webb's—H. Harril, J. P.; A. G. Harrill and Isaac Padgett.

Sulphur Springs—J. H. Carpenter, J. P.; Robert Muniz and K. P. Carpenter.

Lancaster—Benj. Blanton, J. P.; C. J. Sparks and Elias Putman.

The ensuing election in August is, there is no doubt, of more importance to the people of Western North Carolina, than any election that has ever been held since the days of '76

The ratification of the amended constitution will secure to the west more liberties than she has ever before had.

There are several amendments to the Constitution, all of which are of some importance, but there is one that is paramount to all others, and besides of which all others are of minor importance, this is the change of the basis of Representation in the House of Commons, from a *mixed* to a *white* basis In voting for or against the ratification of the constitution the people of Western Carolina should vote to ratify, regardless of all other amendments, from the facts that the change of the basis is worth more to them than all the other amendments put together. They cannot be seriously damaged by any of the other amendments, whilst at the same time they will receive benefits from the change of the *basis* that will suffice for all.

The change of the basis is a sectional question. A question of rights and equality at the polls, and in the Legislative department of North Carolina.

No true Western man should stand for one moment on politics or party predjudices, for this is no party measure, but a question of right and equality. Every man should go to the polls, and vote for the ratification of the *Constitution* as amended by the Convention.

See the advantages derived from the change of the basis, there has never been in the history of our noble old State, since the days of the Revolution, a time when the western portion of North Carolina has had full and equal rights with the East, before the change was made in the basis of Representation, we were the worst imposed upon, politically, [to be considered a free people] of any set of people in the world. We knew not up to this time what it was to share equality with the East in our Legislative bodies. The East has had all the advantages derived from the aid of the State. All the appropriations that have been made by the State, comparatively speaking, have gone to the East. We have had none in the west. whilst the East has built her numerous Railroads, and Canals, ditched her swamp lands and indeed had anything she wanted in the way of internal improvements, that she called for, see then the contrast between the east and west, While the east is rich in her Railroads and canals, the west has no internal improvements worth notice, and why!—Simply because we have been imposed upon; we have not had our rights; the East have unjustly held the power, and they have exercised it to their own advantage. But there is now an opportunity for the west to get their rights, which is nothing more than she ought to have had a century ago. The east has heretofore had the power, but if the west will come forward and vote *en masse* for the ratification of the constitution, she will then have a large majority in the House of Commons, and a decided majority on joint ballot, and with this grain of power the west can in spite of the east secure her portion of the appropriations for internal improvements. Knowing that all these advantages will be gained by the ratification of the constitution we can't believe there is any true western man but what will go for it, and we call upon each and every man that is able to get to the polls, to go and vote to ratify the constitution, you can never give a vote that will do yourself nor country more good.

There is no doubt that the constitution as amended will be ratified by a large majority, if the west will only stand up and vote for her rights.

For the Star.

MESSRS EDITORS.—The time is at hand when it behooves every man who is true to himself and his own people to exert whatever influence he may have in behalf of the amended Constitution. This instrument if ratified will secure to the West a large majority on Joint ballot if rejected of course we can not have the benefits of the new, but must fall back on the old Constitution, under which we have labored hard for, the west, and have obtained but little, as is well known, while the East has had appropriations upon top of appropriation, and has had well nigh all they could ask for, by the way of Rail Roads, navigable rivers, Canals, and thousands of dollars have been spent in ditching and draining swamp lands in the East, what has been done for the West, and only a portion of it at that, the far Western Counties have had nominally nothing, the State has appropriated money to build two thirds of the Western Extension running from Salisbury to Morganton, the bonds of the company on the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, have been indorsed by the State, all this is material aid, but is it such as has been granted to the East, the East heretofore has had the controlling power, under the amended Constitution, this power has partially departed. and will if ratified by the people take up its abode in the West, now what I desire is to call the attention of the people to the fact, that if the amended Constitution is ratified, the people of the Western portion of the State must go to the polls on the first Thursday in August and vote to ratify, or it may be lost, for the East will vote against ratification, this is quite plain for the reason that a number of the delegates voted against the Constitution on its final passage.

Now I know that the people have been annoyed with candidates and elections, until some have come to the conclusion that they will never cast another vote until the Country is restored, this course in my judgment is wrong, this was one of the causes of war, Many men who were good Union men stayed at home, and the election was carried by default.

This matter of ratification is of interest to every man, woman, and child in the Western part of the State, it is a sectional matter and not a political one; one in which we of the West are to prosper, and I do hope the people to a man will come to the Polls on the first Thursday in August, and cast their votes for ratification. If we should fail to ratify it, it will be many years before we can have another Convention, and moreover we shall probably never have another as loyal, and the amendments which are to benefit the West were obtained by hard labor, the delegates from the West as one man. did all they were able to for the advancement of the West, that was honorable and fair.

Under the amended Constitution our public improvements are to be completed, or at least forwarded to the extent of our ability, and will the people fail to do their duty, I think not.

This is the most important election that will take place this year, I suggest to the people that they make up their minds, that unless every man will go and vote to ratify the Constitution it may be lost.

"All political power is vested in and derived from the people"—Constitution.

Will the people under any circumstances fail to exercise this power, I am sure they will not.

Your humble servant,

CLEMENT.

For The Star.

GEN. MAT. RANSOM.

MESSRS EDITORS—I have noticed that the name of Gen. Ransom has been spoken of for Governor, both by a meeting of the citizens of Halifax, Nash and Edgecombe, and also by individuals.

It seemes to be understood that the Gen, is to be the *secession* candidate. This is rather a new phrase of things. His Excellency, Gov. Worth, having already announced himself, one would suppose that his *old* friends would stick to him, but it seems that is not to be the case.

The time has arrived for an organizaton of the secessionists, regardless it appears of His Excellency's claims to a second term.

How the thing may end, no one can foresee, but it is now, very apparent that the organization is going briskly on in various portions of the country for the election of the General. In this section of the State, it is already perfectly understood that the underwriters are hard at work for the *war Horse*, and no doubt they will have many sleepless nights before the campaign is ended.

If the General should be fairly placed in the saddle, upon his favorite charger [JEFF. DAVIS] and be so *unfortunate*, for the people, as to succeed it is to be hoped, at least, that he will suspend for the *first* time any preparations for another war and give the people some chance to recover from the losses sustained by the the one, through which we have just passed.

If, however, upon his accession to the Gubanatorial chair he should think otherwise and therefore attempt to reestablish a downfallen Confederacy we have one simple request to make of him which is this, that he shall *first* call out all his supporters with the express understanding that they are to a man to act as privates, saving for other and better men the offices or bullet proof position.

I think this nothing but fair as the Union men of the Confederacy were so fortunate or unfortunate as to have fought the gigantic war just closed Past experience has proven that war horses have been popular and generally successful, but whether the General can meet with the success of his predecessors the future only can tell.

ZERO

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. M. L. Kayler, Rev. JAMES D. CARPENTER, of the South Carolina Conference, to Miss Z. JENNIE MOORE, of Burke County, N. C.

THE LABOR QUESTION AT THE SOUTH. Interesting Exhibition of Howe's Cotton Picker—Description of the Machine—In company with a party of scientific and mercantile men we attended yesterday an exhibition and practical test of a machine, which, if it proves as successful on an extended scale as it does in the careful experiments shown us, is designed to wok a revolution in cottomdom. and throughout the marts of the world second only to that effected by the invention of the Cotton Gin.

New York times

SORGHUM VINEGAR.—To six gallons warm soft water add one gallon sorghum syrup. Standing in the sun or by a fire, it will become good in about three weeks. The bung of the cask should be left open for the admission of air. A piece of straw paper, or if you have it, some mother, will hasten fermentation. The above makes excellent pickles, though too dark colored to look nicely upon the table. A stronger article (which many perhaps would prefer) can be made by a larger proportion of syrup.

BARLEY BISCUITS.—Make a stiff dough by wetting the barley meal with hot water, form into round balls the size of a hen's egg. Bake with a quick heat from ten to fifteen minutes. These barley cakes are, if properly made, light, sweet, wholesome. and, what is of much importance in these hard times. cheap.

Debt may be compared to a rat-trap—very easy to get into, but often taking hard squeezing to get out

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent many days of sorrow.

Cotton and its Culture—*A Great Difficulty Solved.*—Our attention has been called to a new and novel invention for picking cotton from the bolls which invention, we believe, will be of great interest and value to our Sothern readers. It is a simple, light and compact instrument weighing about two pounds. It operates with great rapidity and with complete succes, picking cotton from all conceivable position, and, at the same time rejecting all leaves and trash.

We think this machine is certain to work as great a revolution in cotton picking in the future as the gin has in the past. We believe that it will go a way toward setting the vexed question now agitating the planters, as to how they shall find ways and means of gathering their cotton the coming season, should the freedmen, owing to their demoralized condition, refused or neglect to work during picking time.

Mr. Howe, the patentee, is, we believe, the first and only inventor of machinery for picking cotton in the field and bringing it into practical use. He claims for this machine the advantage of picking from three to five times as by hand, and also leaving the cotton in better condition for ginning, thereby enhancing its market value from five to ten per cent. The Howe Manufacturing Company of this city, No. 31 Cedar street, are now manufacturing 20,000 machines for this season. We have no hesitation in commending this machine to all cotton growers as one overcoming the great difficulty heretofore experienced in gathering cotton.—*New York Weekly News.*

MR SEWARD ALL RIGHT.

To the Editor of Chronicle:

It seems to us quite strange that so much fault should be found with Mr. Seward's terms of resolution of the Rebel States.

He said, in one of his Auburn speeches that 'if they came back like the prodigal son and desired admission, he was perfectly willing. for his part, to receive them, and to kill the fatted calf.'

Is anything wrong in these conditions? —Let us inquire *how* the prodigal came back.

First. He came *voluntarily.*

Second. He came *bankrupt.*

Third. He came *penitent*

Fourth. He came *confessing his sins* against Heaven and his father.

Fifth. He came foregoing the son's place and asking only the *servant's* place.

To comply with Mr. Seward's conditions the rebel States must come,

First. Voluntarily. But they have come back only because they were *whipped back.*

Second. Bankrupt. They meet this condition; but some of them want another slice to make up for what they have squandered on those twin harlots—slavery and rebellion.

Third. Penitent. They are *very sorry*, but it is only because their rebellion was a *failure.*

Fourth. Confessing their sin. But like the Pharisee they justify rebellion, of the going away from their father's house

Fifth Acknowledging the forfeiture of their prerogatives as States; but instead of this, they *boldly demand* the son's place—that is, the same rights and privileges as if they had stayed at home and behaved themselves.

Now it seems to us that Mr. Seward's theology is as correct as his statesmanship, and that it would be well for him to advise Uncle Samuel that kissing these prodigals before they have complied with these is not orthodox.

The position of Mr. Seward is evidently all right. We see, however, one objection to it. If we keep our fated calf till the prodigal States comply with his terms our calf will have become an ox before we can keep the feast. Still, on the whole. it will be as well, perhaps, to wait, as Uncle Sam has plenty of corn.

TO KILL *RATS.*—During one of our late tours through the county, a friend furnished us the following. which he pronounces an infallible rat exterminator. Will some of our readers give it a trial and certify us of the result?

Take the whites of three eggs and submerge therein fifteen or twenty grains of unparched coffee. Let it stand twenty-four hours, and at the end of that period mix with meal. Place the mixture where the rats can get it. They will eat it with avidity, and our informant adds, die with rapidity.

[Rural Journal.

"If" as the poet says, "beauty draws us with a single hair," then what—O! tell us what—must be the effect of a modern water-fall?

To Fatten *Fowls*.—It is conceded that the fowls of France are the fattest and whitest in the world. The method of preparing them for market is this.

Fifteen days before they are to be killed they feed them with dough made of wheat flour of the previous year, with ten grammes of salt to every quart of water, and three or four small gravel stones to a mouthful of dough.—Twelve hours before they are to be killed they should scarcely eat anything, and thus avoid the acid fermentation, which would produce decomposition, and make it impossible to transport them any distance. Not a feather should be picked until the fowl has thoroughly bled, which is done without cutting off the head. So long as the blood is in circulation, each little vesicle at the root of the feather is filled, and causes spots if this is plucked till it is entirely drained. If they are killed immediately after eating, they will keep only eight days, but if they have fasted twelve hours, they will keep fifteen days.

Bee Moth.—I have been fighting the bee miller for thirty years but not directly. I let the bee do the most of it. I give attention to strengthening the swarm, instead. I have hundreds of hives in apiaries away from home, that are not visited throughout the season to destroy forms. The only particular is to know which are weak, and watch those—there are always some in large apiaries—and when they cannot be strengthened by any means, the next best thing is to remove them and save the contents, and more than that, save the swarm of moths that that invariably follow in the weak hive. With this care enforced I have no fear of the moth worm. The Italians, pure as well as hybrid, resist the moth much more effectively than the black bees. In large apiaries hives do not seem to be individually troubled as much as in small ones.—Country Gentleman.

Calf's Head Soup.—Boil the head until quite tender, in salt and water. Take the meat from the bones and cut in small pieces. Strain the water, and then put in the meat with a tea-spoonful of cloves, two pounded nutmegs a little black pepper, and as much red pepper as will lay on a five cent piece. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one pint of browned flour, rubbed up in cold water. Boil altogether for half an hour, then add two chopped eggs. A whole head, liver and lights make about three gallons of soup. The liver should only boil half an hour. A skinned head, with the bones of a leg of veal will make about as much. This soup, if well made, cannot be surpassed, but any soup if poorly made, of which there is much, is the least palatable of all dishes.

Howe's Improved Cotton Picker.—The season when cotton picking must commence though not quite here, begins to loom up in the future. That period is looked forward to by many planters with no little solicitude, some of them apprehending difficulty in procuring steady and reliable laborers in numbers sufficient to gather the crop as it should be. To all such, and in fact to every farmer, we commend Howe's improved cotton picker. The advantages claimed for this machine are its rapid operation, equal to three or fore hands under the old method, the superior cleanness and freeness from trash; and the practicability of picking the staple as soon as the ball opens; thus preventing sun bleaching, discoloring or weather marks. The machine weighs but two pounds, its mechanism is complete, and its simplicity and durability are unquestionable.—*Nashville Press*.

The man who courts a young lady in the starlight, probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly, by L. P. Erwin

Bacon, per lb.	18 a 20 cts.
Butter, " "	20 "
Beeswax, "	25 "
Cotton, " "	20 "
Chickens, each	10 a 15 "
ggs, per doz.	10 "
Flour, per lb.,	8 a 10 "
Feathers, per lb.	40 "
Peas, per bu.	1 50 "
Rye, " "	2 00
Wheat, "	2 00
Tallow, per lb.	15

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

N RTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte,	14
" Commerce,	10
" Clarendon,	4
" Fayetteville,	7
" Lexington,	10
" Graham,	15
" North Carolina,	31
" Roxboro,	25
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro,	12
" Wilmington,	11
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	12
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro,	15
Greensboro Mutual,	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	15

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Rutherfordton, on 4th July, 1866.

Antonio, Mrs. M. L.	King, Miss Mollie
Allen, E. P.	Keeter, Mary Louise
Abrams, Watson	Lackey, John
Andrews, James M.	Lewis, Mrs. Puss
Bates, Wade	Lewis M.
Bennet, John N.	Long, John
Burge Mrs. Nancy	McKinney, Jason
Baber, B. A.	Mooney Jonathan 2
Crow, K. J. M.	McDaniel, D. D.
Daniel, Samuel	Mosely, David Jr.
Davenport, William	Marlow, James
Dobbins, W. B.	Miller, Miss Bettie
Edgerton, John	Nixon, Miss Mary E.
Fortune, J. G.	Parker, Squire 2
Flinn, Miss M. N.	Robins, John
Goode, W. or George Edwards	Stafford, R. E.
Goode, J. A. 2	Vickers, J. W.
Green, Peter	Walker, W. E.
Hays, Toliver	Walton, Frank
Haynes, John	Waters, J. A.
Harris, Seward	Weeks, Mrs. A. R.
Hamilton, James	Weeks, Mrs. Emma
Hardin, John E.	Weeks, Elizabeth
Hardin, W. J.	White, Mrs. Sarah E.
Hays, Mrs. Ruth	Whitesides, J. M.
Higgins, Mrs. I. S.	Wilson, Mrs. Martha J

Persons calling for any of the above named Letters will please say they were advertised

M. J. CARPENTER, P. M.

FIRM DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Harris & Smith is dissolved by mutual consent. All Notes and Accounts are with Dr. J. W. Harris, early settlement is expected.

JOHN W. HARRIS, M. D.
THOS. C. SMITH, M. D.

All Persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

J. W. HARRIS, M. D.

July 3, 1866. 1m.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c

[AT CARSON'S OLD STAND]

Just opened and receiving a supply of Family Groceries and Confectioneries, consisting in part of Corn, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Candies, Nuts, Cigars, &c. Also a lot of Tin-ware, Domestic, and Cotton-Yarn, which we will sell for Cash on reasonable terms.

Call and examine our prices, and we will try to accommodate all,

J JONES

Rutherfordton, June 27th, 1866. no9-t

FEMALE COLLEGE,

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

A. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., President.

The Fall term, of Five Months, will open the 18th of July. Students may enter at any time,

BOARD and TUITION for the term $100 in Currency, or Provisions at highest market prices.

For further information address the President, Spartanburg, S. C.

June 27th, 1866.—3t.

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IMPROVED COTTON PICKER.

PICKS three to five times faster than by hand clean and free from trash.—Weighs but two pounds

PRICE—$20 each.

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HOWE MANUFACTURING CO.,
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Jy11 New York.

Great Improvement in Sewing Machines.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

Salesroom, 536 Broadway, N. Y.
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Patented Feb. 14, 1860.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch which will neither Rip nor Ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook muslin, with cotton linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Cam or Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires Fifty per Cent, less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl ten years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its Strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this unrivalled machine.

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

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FACTORY, CAMDEN, N. J.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO.
Steel Pen Manufacturers.
WAREHOUSES:
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These Celebrated Pens are of Genuine American Manufacture, and comprise every leading style in the Market, and are equal in finish, elasticity and fineness of point to the best imported. They are, therefore, sure to gain the confidence of the American public.

Samples and Prices on Application

Lots made to Order, of any pattern or stamp required.

For Sale to the Trade at the Manufacturer's Warehouses, as above; and at retail by all Stationers, Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO.

May 30, 1866. 6m.

NORTH CAROLINA
Business Directory.

We call attention of Merchants and other business men in the State to our Directory. As soon as we can collect

5 0 0 0 Names

of the most active business men of the State, we shall publish them together in a book for general reference and which will greatly

FACILITATE BUSINESS,

It will cost a great deal of time and labor to get up the names and get the book on sale. To aid in doing this, we desire to circulate

THE ENTERPRISE,

a large Weekly Family Newspaper. Each one sending us his name, address and business, together with $3, will have his name in the directory; and will receive a copy of the Enterprise for one year. These names will also be inserted in the paper for a few times, before being printed in book form. Send in your name as soon as possible if you desire it to appear in the Directory.

L. BRANSON, Editor.
Enterprise Office, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—Each Newspaper in the State copying the above four times or more will be entitled to a copy of the Directory as soon as published.

$1,500 PER YEAR! we want Agents everywhere to sell our Improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. A love salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrests, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw, & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. no6—1y.

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TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

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"The interest is so admirably kept up that it never flags from first to last. The style is simple, pure and vigorous—free from the affectations of most female writers."

[From the Home Journal.]

"The plot is naturel and developed with well sustained interest. The characters of the story are clearly individualized, and their passages of thrilling interest."

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"It possesses much excellence. The publishers deserve great praise for the manner in which they have sent the book from the press."

LEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN—By Capt. J. C. G., 32mo, paper. Price 25c. A historical narrative of the final and thrilling events of the war in Virginia, commencing with the battles around Petersburg and following the movements of both armies until Lee's surrender at Appamattox Court House; containing the official correspondence concerning the surrender and the interview between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant, etc.

THE NORTH CAROLINA GOLD CIRCULAR—32mo. paper. Price 10c. Of importance to many—of interest to all. Contains rate of depreciation of Confederate Currency during the war, compared with Gold; New Usury Law of North Carolina; fluctuations of Greenbacks in New York to December 1865; a list of all the Newspapers published in North Carolina April 1, 1866, &c., &c., &c.

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About 250 pages, large octavo, in paper back; and sent by mail for $2 00 a copy To the trade a liberal deduction.

Orders must be promptly made, if filled, as the edition will not be large. Address the Editor, Charlotte, N. C.

☞ Papers publishing the above, and this note three times will receive a copy.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. no6—1y.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Brief.

The publication of a MONTHLY JOURNAL of the above title will be commenced in the town of Wilson, N. C., on the 1st of July next.

It will be a large quarto in size, each number containing eight pages and forty columns of reading matter.

It will be a journal of Practical Information embracing articles of every department of popular Science, Art, Literature, Hygienne, &c. &c. Lengthy articles on any subject will be avoided, but it will contain Brief articles on all subjects of practical value to everybody.

Each number will be worth twenty times its subscription price, and should by all means be preserved for future use and reference.

"The Brief" will be published at the low price of One Dollar per annum in advance.

One volume will contain four hundred and eighty columns of valuable information.

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Mr. Louis J. Labarbe is the authorized Agent to receive suscription for The Brief.

June 13.

Job Work

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WITH

Neatness and Despatch.

AT THE

Star Office.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

On Hand,

OR

Printed to Order.

AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE

PRICES

MODERATE,

TO SUIT THE TIMES

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Rutherford Star.

The Undersigned propose to publish, in the village of Rutherfordton, a weekly Newspaper to be called "The Rutherford Star."

It is our desire to make The Star a welcome visitor to all those who feel an interest in the prosperity and welfare of our country as a whole, and the perpetuity of our institutions, as handed down to us by our noble ancestry, a Federal Republican Government.

Our people have but lately emerged from a gigantic civil war, waged by and between Sections of a once glorious Union, and more desolating to our particular section, than anything that has ever happened on this continent, and it is to be hoped than ever will again.

While there is life there is hope, and notwithstanding the great changes wrought by the late civil war, we shall encourage the people to honesty, industry and economy, we shall take special pains to keep them posted with all beneficial improvements of the age, so that they may once more enjoy bountiful stores, prosperity and happiness.

We shall from time to time publish such laws, both State and National, as our people are directly concerned in, and shall likewise use our influence to establish a sound circulating currency, so much needed at the present time.

We shall be governed by principles and not men, for according to our honest conviction, the present condition of our country is owing to the abandonment of those fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States was reared.

We shall favor and encourage the development of all our resources, Agricultural, Mineral &c., and likewise such internal improvements as will most likely be beneficial to the Country, and especially the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road west.

As to Politics, we are True Conservatives believing neither in the Fire Eaters of the South, nor the Radicals of the North, but in the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of all Constitutional laws, whether State or Federal, and a ready and willing obedience to the same.

The Star will be published every Wednesday at the following rates, (strictly in advance,) payable in currency or produce at market prices

One Copy 12 months,	$2 00
" " 6 "	1.00

J. B. CARPENTER,
R. W. LOGAN.

Selected Poetry.

THE SURGEON'S REVENGE.

I loved her and she knew it well;
  She's made a fearful diagnosis,
And gave me, like a naughty belle,
  Her smiles in very little doses.
I sent her notes and little rhymes,
  With bo tles of her father's tonic;
And I had told her many times
  I loved her—so the case was chronic.

She scorned me. I need hardly say
  That oft in anguish I would leave her;
My love would ebb and flow each day;
  A sort of intermittent fever.
I used all remedies I knew—
  Took stimulants and then tried ices;
But no refrigerents would do;
  The case was one eternal crisis.

I had a rival, woe is me,
  The fact I must, perforce, acknowledge—
A homœpathist was he—
  A wretch who never passed the college,
And though I often called him quack,
  He used to say how much I taught him;
But laughed at me behind my back,
  With her—I knew it for I caught him.

We were good friends in outward guise,
  For in the village we were fixtures;
And to such heights did friendship rise,
  We even took each other's mixtures!
Of that arrangement I'd the best,
  His globules were a harmless present;
But the poor fellow oft confessed
  My compounds were by no means pleasant

We used to take long walks with her—
  We two who loved her to distraction—
And pleasant smiles her lips would stir,
  To us 'twas hardly satisfaction.
When incompatibles agree,
  And soda isn't riled by acid,
At that time—not till then—shall we
  Agree to love her, and be placid!

So things went on, the end drew near,
  They came one morn, her face grew prouder
He said in fun that he felt queer,
  I rose and waved a Seidlitz Powder.
A powder wrapped in papers two
  I gave him in the loved one's presence;
He took the white one, then the blue,
  And died the death of effervescence!

STAY LAW.

An ordinance to change the Jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same* that the jurisdiction of the several Courts of the State, and of Justices of the Peace, except as to year 18 0.

SEC 2. Be it further ordained, that the several superior courts of law, at the spring terms thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, where the sum, due or owing, amounts (principal and interest) to sixty dollars or more.

SEC 3. Be it further ordained, that all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account shall be returnable to spring term and be served at least thirty days [sundays included] before the return day. Within the first three days of the return term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court to his use, one-tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next spring term to plead. At the said spring term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court to his use, one-half of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding spring term, to plead. At the said spring term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court to his use, one-half of the residue of the debt or demand he shall be allowed until the succeeding spring term to plead. At the said spring term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, that the plaintiff, if required shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury, at the same or some subsequent term, to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next springs term the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only upon payment of one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the jury may find him indebted over and above the same: *Provided further*, that should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution according to the course of the court in 1860.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that all suits in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account issued to fall term of the superior courts, shall be returned by the sheriffs to spring term 1867, and all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, now pending in the superior court, shall be continued to spring term, and if the defendant has entered his pleas, he shall be allowed to withdraw the same, and take the benefits of section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that dormant judgments shall only be revived by actions of debt, and every scire facias to revive a judgment shall be dismissed on motion: *Provided*, that those now issued shall be dismissed at the cost of the debtor.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that the clerks of the several county courts shall transfer all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account now pending in their respective courts, to the spring term, 1867, of the superior courts, and the said spring term shall be deemed the return term thereof and the said actions shall stand as if originally instituted in that court.

SEC. 7. Be it further ordained, that the clerks of the several county courts, if requested so to do by the plaintiffs, sixty days before the spring terms, 1867, of the superior courts, shall transmit to said spring terms certified copies of the judgments in actions of debt, covenants, assumpsit or account entered on the dockets of their courts, together with the writs of fieri facias or venditioni exponas issued thereon, and shall issue notices thereof to the defendants, which notices shall be served at least thirty days before said superior courts. At the spring terms aforesaid, the courts shall on motion order the said judgments to be entered on the minute dockets, provided the same were not dormant when transmitted from the county courts and on such entries being made, the said judgments shall be taken and held to be judgments of the superior courts and writs of fieri facias venditioni exponas may issue, as provided in section 10 of this ordinance, following the writs transmitted from the county courts and preserving the liens, as if issued by the same court.

SEC. 8. Be it further ordained, that the sheriff in each county shall return all writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued from the county court on judgments in actions of debt, covenant assumpsit or account to the next terms of said court, without sale, and shall return all writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas issued on similar judgments from the superior court or decrees of the court of Equity on money demand to spring term, 1867, without sale.

SEC. 9. Be it further ordained, that no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenants, assumpsit or account shall hereafter issue from the county courts, nor shall said writs on such judgments issue from or to the Fall terms of the superior courts, except in cases where defendant fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, and is directed that plaintiff may proceed according to the regular course of the court.

SEC. 10. Be it further ordained, that no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity shall issue from spring term, 1867, without permission of court, and should the defendant within the first three days pay one-tenth of the judgment or decree and costs, then the writ shall be credited one-tenth, issued and imediately returned "Indulged;" *Provided*, No plaintiff shall be allowed to take the said one-tenth without first entering his assent to said return: *And provided further*, that such assent and return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may then have by virture of said fi fa or venditioni exponas: *Provided further*, that at spring term 1868 the defendant upon paying one-fifth of the residue of judgment or decree and costs shall have indulgence in like manner.

SEC. 11. Be it further ordained, that upon all warrants before Justices of the Peace for a demand (principal and interest) of $25 or less, should the defendant pay one fifth to the plaintiff or to the collecting officer for his use, he shall be allowed six months to plead, and at the expiration of said six months, should he pay as aforesaid one half of the residue, he shall be allowed six months more to plead, and at the expiration of said six months plaintiff shall have judgment and execution for the residue. Upon demands (principal and interest) of less than $60 and more than $25, the defendant shall be allowed twelve months instead of six, on each payment: *Provided*, that the plaintiff shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant, on oath, shall deny the same, or present a counter claim, the Justice shall process to try the same. Upon judgment, the defendant shall be allowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months as the case may be upon paying one fifth, and afterwards one-half as before judgment: *Provided*, that all Justices' judgments for $60 or more, not dormant, shall be transmitted, together with the warrant or other papers, by the Justice to spring term, 1867, of the superior court, and notice thereof shall be given the defendant at least twenty days before court; and in the superior court the same proceedings shall be had as on judgments from the county court according to section 7 of this ordinance.

SEC. 12 Be it further ordained, that all writs of *scire facias* to subject bail, issued from the superior or county courts upon judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returned to spring term, 1867 of the superior courts, and should the tenth, fifth and half of the Judgments be paid from spring term to spring term, time to plead shall be allowed, according to section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 13 Be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall not apply to judgments for cost only.

SEC. 14. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall not apply to the remedies for the collection of town, county or state Revenue.

SEC. 15. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, unless the defendant replevy and give bail, and then and in that case the proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance as if commenced by writ or warrant.

SEC. 16 Be it further ordained, that where the action is by or on behalf of infants, still minors at the return term, and the interest exceeds one-tenth, the first payment shall be increased to the amount of interest due, not to exceed one-fifth of the whole debt.

SEC. 17 Be it further ordained, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted, or penalties incurred, since the first day of May, A. D., 1865, or which may hereafter be contracted, or incurred, but that the remedies for the recovery of the same shall be in all respects similar to the remedies for the recovery of debts which were in force in the year 1860.

SEC. 18. Be it further ordained, that any creditor, attempted to be defrauded as set forth in sec. 1, chapter 50, Revised Code may without obtaining judgment at law, file his bill in Equity, and said court is hereby authorized and empowered to direct proper issues to be made up and tried, and to make such orders and decrees as to right and justice may appertain; and said proceedings shall not affect the creditor's right to proceed at the same time at law; and any surety, before paying the debt of his principal thus attempting to defraud his creditors, may institute proceedings in equity, in like manner, to the end that he may obtain relief.

SEC. 19. Be it further ordained, that every executor or administrator shall file, on oath, at the termination of two years from the time of his qualification, a full statement of his receipts and disbursements, and the conditon of the assets, particularly setting out all money collected and how disbursed and on motion the court may allow further time to settle the estate, from year to year, not exceeding three years: *Provided*, that on each motion to extend the time a supplemental statement shall be filed: *Provided*, that any creditor or next of kin may oppose said motion, and if the statement is not full and fair, file interrogatories which the executors or administrators shall answer, before his motion for time is allowed: *Provided further*, that the court may also extend the time for pleading: *Provided further*, that all executors or administrators, who have heretofore qualified, shall be allowed until the county court next after the first of January, 1867, to file their statement.

SEC. 20. Be it further ordained, that all acts, and parts of acts, suspending the operation of the statutes of limitation in the Revised Code, are hereby repealed, except as herein provided: Prvided, that the time elapsed since the first day of September, 1861, barring actions or abandonment of rights shall not be counted: And provided further, that nothing contained in the ordinance, or in the acts hereby repealed, shall be so construed as to prevent judgments from becoming dormant.

SEC. 21. Be it further ordained, that any sheriff, clerk or other officer, failing to execute any of the provisions of this ordinance, when the execution thereof devolves on him, or issuing receiving, or executing any process whatever contrary to the provision of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by rule of court, as penalties and fines were recovered in 1860.

SEC. 22 Be it further ordained, that in all actions brought by any bank or other corporation having exercised banking privileges or by any assignee or endorsee, or officer of said bank or corporation, it shall be lawful for the defendants to set off by plea or on trial any note or certificate or deposit issued by said bank or its branches, or other corporations, whether the same has been presented for payment or not, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, but said plea of set off, or set off on trial, shal not avail to carry costs against the plaintiff, unless there has been a tender of such payment, before suit brought: Provided, that should the defendant require the debt to be scaled according to the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, then and in that case the said notes or certificates of deposit shall not be a set off in any manner.

SEC. 23. Be it further ordained, that "An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861; an act entitled "An act to restore the courts and for other purposes," ratified the 14th December, 1863; also an act entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein," ratified the 10th of March, A. D., 1866 and all laws in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. Be it further ordained, that the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of November, 1868, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Adopted by the convention, June 21, 1866.

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